The North Carolinian.

VOLUME IV. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873. NUMBER 38.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY SALEMON JOHN.

Office in the "North Carolinian" building, on Main Street, one door East of the Albemarle House.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not paid in advance $2.50 will be charged.

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	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
¼ col'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st. opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

DR. I. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building. v1n51-1y.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

I. A. COHN'S store, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., Cohn's corner Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. C. ETHERIDGE & Bro. drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c South West corner Church and Road Sts. 45-1y

DR. KREES & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts. 15-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. AS. FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, &c., cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1n1-1y

W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors &c., also, Bowling Alley, Main st. near the Market. 47-1y.

W. M. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE. W. H. SIMON, proprietor corner of Main and Road sts.

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st. near the Cor. k Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. JONES, very best livery old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. SEARS' DEPS, Livery Stables east side Road st. south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. F. BUTLER, Printer and Job Printer, Carolinian Office, 2 doors south.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door south of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life fire and marine insurance agent, Southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., between Main and Water. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. C. DAWSON'S Galery of Art, over Butt's Drug Store, Road street. 5-1y.

I. O. O. F.—Arendell Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over M. J. Q. Ehringhaus's Drug Store, every Thursday evening, at 7½ in Summer, and 7 in Winter, Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of May.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—T. A. Commander, F. H. Ziegler, J. Russell Bass, Lancaster Brothers and Jno. Ballance Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell. Attorney, J. H. Shaw. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Maskell. Constable—J. H. Maskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—F. M. E. Church, Rev. Geo. E. Booker, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev. M. H. Vaughan Rector.—Sunday School at 9 a. m. Services 10½ a. m. and 4½ p. m. Service in chapel for colored people, 8 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby.—Sunday services at 7½ o'clock, p. m. and on the 3d Sabbath in every month at 11 o'clock, a. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.: Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (second Sunday), after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. WRE Cooper, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Friends Meeting every Sabbath at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Dr. Wm. Underwood.

LODGES.—Achoree, Lodge No 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.—Telula Encampment No. 8. I. O. O. F., meets on 2d and 4th Tuesday in each month.—Brothers and sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—United United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.—Eureka Lodge, meets on first Monday night of each month.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, B C Brothers; Coroner, Miles Commander; Register of Deeds, John T. Price; Surveyor, J. Q. A. Wood; Standard Keeper, A. A. Jones; Commissioners, C. W. Smith, Edmund Daily, J. S. Wilcox, Emanuel Davis and Abraham Morris; Commissioner's Attorney, W. H. Smith.—Representative, F. M. Godfrey.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Northampton and Halifax.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb; Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

[illegible] of the counties of Pasquotank (Court held on [illegible] Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—Counties of Perquimans (Court held on the second Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Hertford.—Counties of Camden and Currituck (Court held on the fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Camden.—Counties of Gates and Chowan (Court held on the first Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Edenton.—Counties of Bertie, Martin and Washington (Court held on the first Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Plymouth.—Counties of Tyrrell and Hyde (Court held on the second Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Columbia.—Counties of Dare and Beaufort (Court held on the third Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Washington.—Counties of Northampton and Halifax (Court held on the fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.—County seat, Halifax.—Judge Hon. J. W. Alderman, Hertford. Solicitor, W. R. Bagley, of Perquimans.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

[illegible] Circuit and District Courts for the District of North Carolina are held as follows: At Raleigh, the Circuit Court on the [illegible] Monday in April and October, at Elizabeth City, the District Court on the first Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October at Wilmington, Wm Latimer, Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NEWS EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having purchased the Elizabeth City "News Emporium," has removed it to No. 6 Water Street, where he will keep the Newspapers and Periodicals of the day. Also

STATIONERY.

of all kinds, as Writing Paper, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Blank Books, &c.

P. W. MELICK.

ELIZABETH CITY, June 20th.—6m.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan. 20, '70.

A NEW GROCERY AND COFFEE HOUSE.

Capt. WM. ACKERLY has opened a Grocery in his new building, opposite Pendleton's Hotel on Water Street where [everything in that line will be kept.

☞ He has also opened an EATING SALOON where Meals, Oysters and a good cup of Coffee can be had at any time. 31-1yr.

I. A. COHN,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS,

DRESS GOODS

AND GENERAL

MERCHANDIZE.

Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ The cheapest place in the City. 3-tf

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see. WILLIAM STEGER.

Road Street Elizabeth City. 24-1y

DAVIS' SALOON,

IN THE ALBEMARLE BUILDING

MAIN STREET, E. CITY, N. C.

WM. C. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Keeps the best and purest Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Everything in the best style. 27-1y.

EATING SALOON!

FOWLER'S BUILDING ON WATER ST.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MEALS at all hours. Special accomodations for Ladies.

☞ Also regular and transient Boarding. Charges moderate.

A. H. ROBINSON,

Capt. I. 4-1y. Proprietor

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK.

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'ce Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road Sts.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

A LARGE LOT OF PLASTERING HAIR for sale by Dr. J. N. BUTT, expect to keep the trade supplied permanently with this article at the lowest market price.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. C. POOL.— —W. F. POOL.

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

36-v 4. 1y.

THOS. R. JERNIGAN,

Attorney at Law,

HARRELSVILLE, N. C.

Collections made in any part of North Carolina. 32. 6m.

WALTER CLARK.— —J. M. MULLEN.

CLARK & MULLEN,

Attorneys at Law,

Halifax, N. C.

PRACTICE in all the courts of Halifax, Northampton, Edgecomb and Martin Counties, in the Supreme Court of North Carolina and in the Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of North Carolina.

N. B. One of the firm will attend at office in Scotland Neck on Saturday of every week. March 7th, 1872.—1yr.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office No. 3 Side of Main Street.

Jan. 13, 1870-1y.

PROFESSIONAL.—

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Can be found at all hours of the day, at his Drug Store. In consequence of ill health he is engaged almost exclusively in an Office Practice. Those wishing medical attention will find him at home at all hours and avoid the annoyance of hunting a Physician absent on professional duties in the country.

E. City Sept. 15, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road street

I. T. ANDREWS.

1870-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE.

LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, &c., &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original *Genuine Powders*

THE PREPARED.

a liquid from of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,) $1 00 per package.

Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ CAUTION! ☜

Buy no Powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

J. S. LISTER.— —THOS. O. TOWE

NEW GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES AT THE

STORE OF

LISTER & TOWE,

On Road Street 2 Doors South of Lawrence,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The stock comprises a well made selection of all kinds of general merchandize which will be sold at the very lowest possible prices.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 16-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE THE ATTENTION of our friends and the public to our Stock of NEW GOODS, to which we have recently added Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Shoes and Hats. All who buy of us are purchases in our line will do well to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere; as we are determined not to be undersold.

O. C. HORTON & CO.

S. E. Cor. Road and Lawrence Street, 19-1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE RED FLAG.

Ask what does that Red Flag mean on Water Street? It means that is the place to get all your old tin ware repaired, such as, coffee pots, tea pots, oil cans, etc., etc.

Tin Ware Wholesale and Retail.

N. T. Old Stoves repaired.

H. O. HILL.

E. City, N. C. March 14th, 1872

33-tf.

BANKING HOUSES.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash.*
DR. P. JOHN, HON. JOHN POOL,
HON. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH,

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869-1y.

GUIRKIN & CO.

BANKERS & BROKERS,

COBB'S BRICK BUILDING, ROAD St,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Do a general Banking business,

Buy and Sell, Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange,

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

☞ *Interest allowed on Deposits.*

Also Agents for FIRST CLASS LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Policies effected at lowest rates and in best Companies in the world. 23-tf.

LIVERY STABLES.

JONE'S LIVERY STABLES

At Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on Main street, a few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, &c., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

Mar. 17, 1870.-33—1y.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continue to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road street near the canal bridge.

C. F. BROTHERS

Poetry.

Love's Last Relic.

Only a little silken curl,
Cut from the head of a laughing girl
In happy long ago;
But alas! the laughing girl is dead,
And from my life the light is fled,
For, O! I loved her so!

Only a little lock of hair
That crowned my darling bright and fair,
Before deaths parting blow;
Yet it brings me back her womanly charms
Her pressing lips and clinging arms,
For, O! I loved her so!

Only a little golden tress
That used my sweet one's cheek to press,
And o're her shoulders flow;
But looking back through long-gone years,
A holy thing that tress appears,
For, O! I loved her so!

Only a little sunny shred
By which my heart was captive led
In happy youth—and lo!
It still lead through grief and pain
To meet and meet again,
For, O! I loved her so!

Only a little ringlet fair,
Only a dead girl's glossy hair,
But, worlds could not bestow
Treasures enough to fill its place,
And summons back the one lost face,
That I have worshipped so!

Selected Story.

Kill or Cure.

A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

"The Major is a capital fellow, Doctor," I said, as we sauntered out to smoke our cigars in the garden, after an early dinner; "but he ought to be more merciful to us wretched bachelors. What with his charming wife and that exemplary baby, he makes it difficult to respect the tenth commandment."

"You admire Mrs. Layton?"

"Admire her! If she were not Charlie's wife, I should fall head over ears in love with her. I have seen fairer faces, but for dear, pretty, delicate womanly ways, I never met her equal."

"You couldn't understand a man's thirsting for her blood?"

"Good gracious! A wretch who could touch one of her golden hairs roughly deserves to be crucified."

"And yet for many days she was in deadly peril of her life."

"For her fortune?"

"She had none."

"Don't tell me, Doctor, that an innocent creature like that could give any one cause for revenge."

"No; I won't tell you anything of the sort."

"I think I see. Some one was madly in love with her?"

"If you were to guess till this day out you would not find the cause," said my friend. "Let us sit down here, and I will explain. It's no secret; I wonder the Major has not told you."

"Down here" was on a rustic seat that the Major's pretty wife had made at the end of his garden, close to where a little rill, soon to be lost in the blue Hudson, tinkled its way through his grounds.

"During the war" began the Doctor, "I served in the army, in the same regiment with an old schoomate. He was as fine a soldier as ever drew sword. Hale, hearty, and sound in mind and body; eager to see service—and he saw plenty. I thought that he bore a charmed life, till one day he was carried into the hospital tent [illegible] bad way. A ball had entered his shoulder glanced on the clavicle (what you call the collar-bone), and had gone—*somewhere*. That was all we could tell, for there was no other orifice; but wether it had passed up or down, or taken some erratic course round about, such as balls will take, we knew not, and no probing could find out. Well, he recovered, went North to regain his strength, and for nearly three years I lost sight of him. When the war was over, and I had begun to practise as a civilian in New York, I met him again. But how changed! He was a living skeleton, and I saw in a moment that he had become habituated to opium. Do you know what that means? No? Well, throw a bucket of water into a piano, and then light a fire under it, and its strings will not be more out of tune than an opium-smoker's nerves out of order. He asked me if he might call on me at office, and of course I assented; but it was days before he came, and when he did arrive I knew that he had been preparing himself for a fight with himself. Some foolish patients come prepared to hide the truth, some to magnify their ills. It is part of our business, in serious cases, to examine a man's mind before we ask about his body, and hardened as a surgeon must be, I confess that the condition of my poor friend frightened me. There was an expression in his eye that I had never seen in any sane being; and what made this worse was the calm business-like manner in which he spoke. He told me that soon after he had (apparently) recovered from his wound, he began to suffer from pains in his head, which increased in severity till they became so agonizing that he had recourse to opiates to alleviate them. 'But I have not come to consult you about this,' he said, 'this I can bear—*must* bear. Would to God that they were always tearing me! The worst is when they are not.'

"'They leave you very weak?' I suggested.

"'They leave me,' he replied, quite calmly, *'with a burning, all but unconquerable, desire to take human life.'*

"'I am not generally a nervous man, but I started, and looked round me for some weapon of defence. 'Don't be afraid,' he continued, with a sad smile, 'the fit is not on me now. I should not have come if it had been. I have been nearly starved once or twice, not daring to leave my room. I *can* conquer my madness now; the question is, how long I can continue to do so. I feel that it is growing upon me. I feel my power of resistance becoming weaker and weaker—the craving for blood getting stronger and stronger. I am like a man who has slipped over a precipice, and feels the earth and shrubs to which he clings, slowly, slowly, surely, giving way with him. I have brought wretched curs out of the street, and killed them in my frenzy, in the hope to exhaust it on them. It is no use. I must have *human life*.'

"'Any human life?' I inquired, 'or some one in particular?'

"'Why do you ask this, Doctor?' he cried, getting suddenly excited.

"'No matter; go on."

"'Sometimes,' he resumed, 'seems that *any* life would do; and sometimes—Doctor, four days before I saw you I met, upon a New Jersey ferry-boat, a young girl. So pretty, so refined, and nice! I followed her to her home—the devil, that has taken possession of me, led me. She went in, and soon came out again into her little garden, and tended her flowers—poor child! Doctor, if I had had a pistol with me I should have shot her. You may smile; but some day soon I shall take a pistol on purpose, and shoot her.'

"It was clearly no use arguing with him. The best way with such people is to admit their facts and try to work round them.

"'Then,' said I, 'the only thing you can do is to submit to the restriction of an asylum, till this feeling has passed.'

"'It will not pass. If I were to go to a madhouse I should sham sane. Sooner or later their vigilance over me would be relaxed. Then I should murder my keeper, and go straight for that innocent girl.'

"'Then leave the country.'

"'Well, that would save her; but, Doctor, one life is as dear to its holder as another If I don't kill her I shall kill some one else.'

"'My dear fellow,' I replied, in as light a tone as I could assume, 'these fancies are curable. Put yourself under skilled medical treatment. You are all to bits, physically. Get sound in body, and you'll get all right in your mind.'

"'On the contrary, I am all to bits, as you say, mentally, and my body suffers through my mind. Medical treatment; I have consulted every practitioner of note here and in Europe. Some think I'm fooling them, some look wise, and talk as you do about "treatment." All have failed. Doctors are no use to me.'

"'Then may I ask why you have come here?'

"'To ask your advice as a friend, he answered, drawing his chair nearer to me 'and,' lowering his voice, 'to ask you one question as a friend and a God-fearing man, and to which I pray you to give me a plain *yes* or *no*.'

"'Go on.'

"'Feeling as I feel, shall I be justified before God in taking my own life? Will it be deadly sin for me to do for myself what I would do to a mad dog?'

"I repeat his words almost as he spoke them. I cannot give you the faintest idea of the solemn deliberation with which he put this awful question. For some moments I could not say a word. Then I started up and told him that I would not answer him *yes* or *no*—that it was not fair to ask me to take such a responsibility. Then he rose too, and said that he must resolve it for himself, and I saw plainly which way it would go. 'Give me till to-morrow to think it out,' I said, detaining him.

"'To-morrow may be too late,' he replied. 'The fit may come upon me to-night for all I know.'

"'Come home with me; I'm not afraid. You won't hurt me,' I said.

"'I would try very hard not to do so—but—I know myself, I cannot trust myself. Don't you trust me.'

"'I *will* trust you; but I'll do more. You are not armed, I suppose?'

"'No,' he replied with a shudder, 'not now.'

"'I'll take care that you shall not be, and I'll carry my Derringer in my pocket. On the first indication of homicidal mania I give you my word I'll shoot—and I'll shoot straight.' I said this to satisfy him, poor fellow! In his weak state I could have laid him down like a child. It did satisfy him, and we went home together. I led him to talk of our old soldiering days, and gradually got him back to his wound. I made him describe the first sensations of pain in his head, and repeat all that his different medical advisers had said. I happened to have a strong preparation of hasheesh by me. I gave him a dose, and whilst under its influence I carefully examined his head. Now the head, you must know, does not fatten or waste away in proportion to other parts of the body. Still his had become mere skin and bone; and this state, perhaps, gave me an advantage over others who had made the same examination. At last I felt, a faint twitching—a sort of abnormal pulsation—about two inches above the left ear. It might be merely nervous, *but it might be caused by the ball.*

"I then set my mind to work, and thought the whole case over steadily. In the first place was that impulse to take human life, of which my poor friend had spoken, *really* uncontrollable. For example, suppose that one day he did take a pistol *'on purpose,'* and go to that young lady's garden—would he shoot her? To suppose that the insane mind never changes its purpose, or turns from the fell completion of its purpose, is to say in other words that the insane mind is stronger than the sane mind. If a man with a freshly broken leg were to tell you he was going to run a foot-race, you would not believe him, because your common sense revolts against the idea of his running with a leg disabled. But if one with his *brain* disabled declares that he is going to do something dependent upon the action of his mind, common sense does not always argue so well.

"In the second place, did my poor friend, with his impaired means of judgement, *believe* that the impulse was uncontrollable? Because if he did the end would be the same, so far as he was concerned. He would sacrifice his own life to protect that of others, though they were in no actual danger.

"In the third place, might not this story of the impulse be a mere pretence to excuse the commission of suicide? Now there are no forms of madness more obscure in their origin, more difficult to detect, more persistent, and more fatal than suicidal mania; and as there have been numerous cases in which persons who have destroyed themselves have carefully prepared evidence tending to show that their death was accidental, why should there not be one in which the fatal act was to be (so far as possible) justified?

"In the fourth place, granting that there was either real homicidal mania or fancied homicidal mania tending to suicidal, or simply the latter—was there a possibility of cure?

"As the three first questions rested for their solution on one set of facts, and the deductions to be drawn therefrom, I considered them together. A victim of suicidal mania rarely if ever speaks of suicide. When a man says he is going to drown himself, you may generally direct him to the cars which will take him to the river side with the fullest conviction that he will not breakfast with crabs. If, in an exceptional case, suicide is mentioned, it will either be treated lightly, as an act that is not a crime, or the patient will be very earnest in his assurances that he would never commit it. Remembering my friend's manner, I noticed that he spoke of taking his own life with much more emotion than he evinced when he told me of the impulse to shed the blood of others. His words, 'I must have human life—if I had had a pistol with me I should have shot her—poor child! Doctor, if I had had a pistol with me I should have shot her. You may smile; but some day soon I shall take a pistol on purpose, and shoot her—I should murder my keeper and go straight for that innocent girl,' were spoken as calmly as though he said, 'I owe five dollars—I must go and pay them,' and at the same time with a tone of deep commiseration for the predestined victims. They were to die for no fault of their own, but they were doomed to death—if he lived. When, on the other hand, he spoke of saving their lives at the sacrifice of his own, his manner changed. No one afflicted with suicidal mania ever treated self-destruction with the horror, the conciousness of its wickedness, and the religious doubts as to its being pardonable under any circumstances, with which he considered it. He had never once spoken of murder as a crime.

"After a long and careful consideration I came to the following conclusions:—

"He is not laboring under suicidal mania.

"His impulse is real, and will have fatal results.

"Confinement in an asylum would have no curative effect.

"Then I took down my books bearing upon the anatomy of the human head,

. . . . . .

"The next morning I addressed him thus:—

"'Before I answer you as to whether you would be justified before God, under the impulse you have told me of, in taking your own life to save that of another, you must answer me several questions.

"'Go on,' he said.

"'When you consulted those doctors did you tell them all that you have told me?'

"'No. I did not dare. I said that I had horrible thoughts and cravings, but without entering into details as to what there were. Once I went so far as to say I feared I was becoming dangerous, and the fool smiled.'

"'Good. Did they ever speak of searching for that ball?'

"'Yes, they said it might be the cause of my sufferings, supposing it had lodged near the brain, but that no one would take the responsibility of searching for it—so to speak—in the dark.'

"'They were right—the operation might kill you, and the ball be not found after all.'

"He looked up, and the dull, dejected look that had become habitual passed from his face.

"'And even if it were found,' I went on, 'its extraction might cause your death all the same.'

"He laid his hand on my arm, and tried to speak, but he could not.

"'Still it would give you a chance—just a chance of more than life.' His grasp tightened. I could feel his heart beating. 'And submitting to such an operation—almost hopeless though it be—would not be *quite* suicide.'

"He fell on his knees and sobbed like a child. 'You'll do it?' he cried, 'God Almighty bless you! You'll do it?'

. . . . . .

"Well," said my friend, lighting a fresh cigar, "to make my story short, I did it with the assistance of a young surgeon whose nerve I could trust. We found that miserable piece of lead near where I had suspected it to be. It was just a case of touch and go. Had my knife wavered twice the breadth of its own edge—had the assistant been unsteady with the forceps—it would have been fatal. I don't want to appear vain of my success, so I'll say no more than this—*he recovered.*"

"And hasn't killed anybody?"

"No, and doesn't want to."

"By Jove! I wouldn't be too sure of that. And so the girl he wanted to murder married the Major?"

"She did."

"Then if I were her husband I'd take precious good care that your interesting patient didn't come into the same State with her."

"My dear fellow if you were her husband you'd do exactly as her husband does."

"Does he know?"

"None better."

"And doesn't care?"

"Not a bit."

"Then he's a brute!"

"You'd better tell him so—here he come."

"Does *she* know?"

"She does."

"And she's not afraid?"

"No."

"One other question. Does your interesting patient still live in this country?"

"He does."

"In what state?"

"This State."

"Near here?"

"Very near."

"Then, with all possible deference for our friend the Major, I think he is very foolish. Were I in his place I should say, 'My good sir, I admit that the ball from which you suffered so long cannot get back into your brains, but I am by no means sure that the *ideas* it engendered may not return. At any rate your presence near my wife is likely to make her nervous, and I appeal to you as a gentleman to locate yourself in some other part of the country. If you do so I shall have the highest respect for you—if you do not, and ever have the misfortune to pass within a mile of my house, the interior of your skull will become more intimately acquainted than ever with lead in the usual form.'"

"Very neatly put," said the Doctor, but our friend does not think of committing suicide now."

"Mercy, Doctor!" I cried, "you don't mean to say that the man who wanted to murder the Major's wife is—is"—

"The Major himself. Yes, sir."

Miscellaneous.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* relates this: A gentleman in West Nashville, before retiring for the night, took the precaution to place his gold watch and chain under his pillow. He woke up the following morning to find that it had unaccountably been spirited away. After looking everywhere about the room, he found it forced half way into a rat-hole. He pulled it out, and, to his great consternation, found a rat at the end of the gold chain, in which it had become entangled, and been hanged by the neck until dead.

It is better to be a good farmer than a second-class professional. There are a thousand chances to one that a young man will make a third-class lawyer or doctor, or a preacher of still lower grade.

President Grant's Inaugural on the 4th of March, 1873.

Fellow citizens: Under Divine Providence, I have been called on a second time to act as Executive over this great nation; it has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far, as in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people.—My best efforts will be given in that direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four year's experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and therefore the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition existed. Therefore the last four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or Government by the people through their chosen Representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of Gov't changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with the rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made contiguous for all purposes of the Government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country is made easier than it was throughout the old Thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence. The effects of the late Civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a Citizen, yet he is not possessed of the Civil Rights which Citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as Executive influence can avail. Social Equality is not a subject to be legislated upon nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develope what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the Gen'l Gov't are now hapily rehabilitated, and no Executive Control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances. In the first year of the Administration, the proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned that the proposition should be received favorably. It was however rejected, constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future while I hold my present office the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recomend any proposition looking to such acquisition—I say here however that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of Governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, Education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feelings between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the worlds standard of values, gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintainance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits are expensive even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrong already inflicted on him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral views of the question should be taken into consideration and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Mar. 12, 1873

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OUGHT NOT A CHANGE BE MADE IN OUR JURY SYSTEM?

The termination of recent important criminal trials in New York, Annapolis and elsewhere, with some of the attendant circumstances, suggest certain considerations concerning our system of trial by jury which seems to us worthy of note. As the law stands, unanimity on the part of a jury is essential to a verdict; the entire twelve must agree in one opinion, or there is no decision. In ordinary life such an expectation would be regarded as absurd, for the absolute concurrence of such a number of individuals in one conclusion is properly regarded as being, from the nature of things, impossible.

Who does not know that men's minds differ, that their methods of considering a subject vary, different impressions are formed by the presentation of the same testimony; some are plastic and yield to the last view offered to their consideration, others are stubborn and prejudiced, refusing to accept any conclusion other than that afforded by their predilections or dislikes; in a word, all men are not alike in their mental, any more than in their physical constitution; and to bring a number of them to regard a subject in the same light is correctly considered as a most difficult task. Yet this task is duly imposed upon the advocates in all trials by jury under our existing laws. They must elicit a unanimous verdict in their cases, or the whole subject is to be reconsidered before another body of men. Now we venture to say that this result of perfect accord on the part of the jury is seldom obtained, in an important cause, except under the pressure of some sort of improper influence. The most patient influence of this kind is the legalized subjection of jurymen to intense discomfort in the event of their failure to render a speedy decision, the *des agremens* of a protracted deliberation being usually made as rigorous as possible, in order to enforce a verdict. A result so obtained cannot, of course, be a truthful expression of the entire number, and is, consequently, unfair, if not dishonorable.

The more we reflect upon the subject the clearer it is to our mind that there ought to be a reform in this matter, and and it seems to us the suggestion recently made by the Baltimore *Bulletin* is to the point; that the remedy for the evil lies only in the abolition of the law which compels a jury to either render a unanimous verdict or ask their discharge on the ground of disagreement. In other countries, the more sensible custom prevails of allowing a majority of a jury to render a verdict and apportion the penalties awarded to the number of votes given for conviction. In Scotland and Germany an equally divided jury acquits the prisoner. In the former, a bare majority carries the full penalty to the convicted criminal, but in the latter two-thirds are required to exact the highest vengeance of the law. What good reason is there for American jurisprudence to refrain from adopting a similar practice? We see none whatever. On the contrary we perceive most cogent arguments in its favor in the laxity of our administration of justice, which appears to hinge in a great measure upon the impossibility of obtaining from our juries sentences against criminals of note and position. The juries are almost universally certain to disagree, and the most aggravated crimes go unwhipped of justice. Were the rule, which obtains in our national and local legislation, "that the majority shall rule," applied also to the administration of law, we believe that one great temptation to crime—the favorable chance of escape afforded by disagreeing juries—would be removed, and the fearful record of unpunished outrages, which disgrace our judicial annals, be materially curtailed.

A FACT.

Few conditions go further toward making good citizens in a country than the ownership, by residents, of the land. And the more owners there are—the more the land is divided into small homes, the better. No matter how poor the man is, the moment he becomes the absolute possessor of a little home, "be it ever so homely," where he can rest in safety and raise his own garden vegetables, where his little boy may plant his apple-tree and mark its yearly growth, with a little plot for his wife and daughters to watch over, and praise and delight in the roses and lilies as they bud and blossom, and from that moment you make the husband and father a better member of society and a more loyal citizen of the Republic. Then encourage every man to get a home of his own.

We call attention to the new era in journalism as announced in the Prospectus of the *Daily Graphic* in our advertising columns. This is an age of wonderful progress.

NOW IS THE TIME.

We are sometimes called an enthusiast. Perhaps we are. So far as this beautiful country is concerned—its possibilities for development and prosperity—we acknowledge that we feel some degree of enthusiasm because we have an abiding faith that soon the fond dreams that some denounced as utopian will be proven realities.

Just reflect. Here all the choicest gifts which nature bestows, in land and climate, to make a country desirable for homes and the production of wealth and all the comforts of life are found. Here the immigrant, the capitalist, and all interested for homes or fortunes will find everything that nature could combine, or human genius develope, to lay the foundation for an empire, that will in the near future attract the wonder and admiration of the whole civilized world. Great States have grown up in the American Union, millions of spendid homes and vast fortunes have been made, but not one has ever presented the chance for homes and fortunes now offered in North Carolina. We repeat, reflect on the situation—the condition. The fertility of soil, the water, the timber, the latitude and climate, with every gift which nature could provide to promote the happiness and prosperity of human population are unparallelled. This great prize is open to the world. Not one-tenth of it is yet occupied as it should be. Thousands of homes yet remain so cheap that anybody can get one.

With increasing population will come trade and travel and business. And keeping time to the music of these will follow school houses, and colleges and churches. For immigrants and all who wish for homes where honest industry will make them independent, here is the place and now is the time.

THE REMEDY.

There are those who despair of the Republic because of the taint of corruption conspicuously standing forth in high places as black, dreadful blots that cannot be washed away. They believe that we are repeating the history of Rome and Athens when public men took bribes and justice was sold for gold; that as in Germany, and France, and England we have legislators and judges who buy their places as they do their meat. To a certain extent these grave charges are alarmingly true. But who is responsible? The power is in the *hands of the people*. While men of business and thought give no attention to their country; so long as good men keep aloof from politics and allow the machinery to be run by the dishonest and crafty who can marvel that the public morals should assume a downward tendency?

It is not in the power of any one man to arrest the evil or reform the abuses. The responsibility rests upon each man, upon every citizen. Thousands of men have retired in disgust from the field of politics and many more have been crowded out by the machinations of crafty and thieving politicians who do not want good men in their way. But they are bound to assert themselves, and the people led by them must take hold of the best men, draw them out from their retirement, thrust power and responsibility upon them and compel them to bear the honor and the toil of saving the State.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned on the 3d after a session of seventy days. In summing up the results of the session we can say that while but little was done which we can commend, the Democrats have signally failed in accomplishing much that they determined to do—failed in most instances in carrying their partisan measures through. They failed to elect the caucus nominee to the United States Senate; they failed in their attempts to deprive the Governor of the patronage of his office; they failed to pass any bill proposing to amend the State Constitution, except such as both parties were in favor of; they failed to pass the bill for amnesty and pardon in its original form, as passed by the Senate; lastly, by their failure to enact some legislation relative to the State debt, they acknowledged that they had not the ability to originate any measure for the adjustment of that debt, which was the most important question before the Legislature. Private legislation is so great that of 500 laws enacted by the Legislature, not more than fifty are of a public nature, and these are unimportant. The Legislature will assemble again on the third Monday of November next.

AN EPISODE IN CONGRESS.

It is well known that JAMES BROOKS is a prominent Democrat, and for years has been a leader of that party in Congress. When the vote of censure on the Credit Mobilier was taken it stood on BROOKS' case 174 for and 32 against. Among those who voted for BROOK's were the two colored Members, RAINEY and ELLIOTT. When the result of the vote was announced Mr. BROOKS proceeded to the seats of these colored Members and shaking them by the hands said: "Gentlemen, I have been the enemy of your race and have opposed its progress for a lifetime, but the manner in which you have stood by me in this, the hour of my adversity, when men of my own race, whom I have stood by in the past, have deserted me, makes me your friend, and henceforth the friend of your race!"

"Mr. Elliot replied: "Sir, I thank you heartily for this assurance of your good will toward me and mine. Mine was no easy task, but I thank God that He gave me the fortitude necessary to overcome those feelings of prejudice to which you have alluded. I did, for you, sir, what I would under like circumstances have done for any one else. Under the solemn obligations of my oath as a Representative I looked not upon you as a political opponent, but as an American Representative, who had a right to demand judgment founded upon the law and evidence. I voted against the resolution, because, in my humble judgment, you were clearly entitled to such a vote at my hands. I again thank you for your expressions of good will."

Dr. Wm. Barrow has tendered his resignation to the Governor as a member of the Board of Public Charities.

It would not hurt him [a would be emmigrant] to stay two years, and learn how the Illinois farmer grows corn and oats at 20 cents a bushel, cattle at 2½ and hogs at three cents a pound, is taxed ten per cent. on the assessed value of his property, pays 5 cents a mile when he takes the train, hauls water two miles when it is dry, gets sloughed in his own door-yard when it is wet, harvests with the murcury at 110° in the shade, and feeds his cattle with the thermometer at 34° below zero.—*Illinois Correspondent of Country Gentleman.*

So it seems that farming is not without its drawbacks in "the great, fertile West." While we suspect the picture to be a little too highly colored, it yet seems to show that our little troubles, here in the South, are not as bad as they might be—not to be compared to what they are in what land speculators of the West have advertised to the Northern and Eastern immigrants to be the "Garden of the World."

We have no objection to Amnesty. We believe in mercy and forgiveness. Hence to the bill as it passed the legislature we make no opposition. We repeat, *as it passed*. Through the manly effort of the Republicans, aided by the honest Democrats who had too much regard for the reputation of the State to agree that the crimes of murder, arson, burglary, rape, robbery and larceny should be condoned, the original bill was so modified as to make it harmless for evil.

The Inaugural Address of President GRANT, which we publish on our first page, is a State paper worthy the man and the occasion. It is brief and to the point. He deals with the vital questions of the hour in a way all can understand, and shows that he is heart and soul in sympathy with all measures which are for the peace, prosperity and happiness of all the people.

The first robin has been seen; but one robin does not make a spring.—*Exchange.*

We are tempted to say with the *Aburn Bulletin*, try him him with a bug—and see!

CORRESPONDENCE

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

The 42d Congress has passed into history. General Grant has opened upon his second term under peculiar circumstances. His second inauguration was almost a universal acclimataon. It seems to recall the "era of good feelings" which marked the second inauguration of Monroe when party lines were almost entirely obliterated. Yet underlaying all this apparent unanimity, there are questions of absorbing interest which will demand a settlement and a new arrangement of party lines. A great and glorious work of civilization has been accomplished in the last four years. We look forward with hope to the future and to an increased development of the institutions.

THE INAUGURATION.—The great occasion which has so wonderfully exercised the anticipations of a large class of the American people has passed. With the exception of remarkably cold weather, for which "Old Prob" is hardly to be held responsible, the arrangements were as sucessful as could have been expected. An immense number of people from all parts of the country had a direct interest here, and, consequently, the largest number of visitors was present ever known before in the Federal City. The military display exceeded anything that has occurred since the grand armies of the Republic, at the close of the rebellion, made their triumphal march through the city. For the first time the West Point cadets attended a presidential inauguration—the inauguration of the West Pointer called by the American people to this highest function. The total nnmber of the military present is estimated at 10,000.

The Senate Chamber was disagreeably overcrowded, the arrangments for admission being made with too prodigal liberality. Each representative and senator had two tickets for friends, and the consequence was they were allowed but scanty standing room themselves. The Democratic Senators came over to the Republican side while their quarters were occupied by the Supreme Court, with the venerable Chief Justice, visably sinking with infermity, at their head. Blacque Bey, the Turkish minister, being the oldest foreign diplomat present, assumed the presidency of the foreign legations. Mr. Colfax, on retiring from the Vice Presidential chair, presented a temperate and brief statement of his incorruptible administration in the chair of authority both in the House and Senate. Mr. Wilson's inaugural was brief and sensible and in full accordance with previous impressions of his character. The whole body then adjourned to the grand platform on the east front of the Capitol where the procession had been some time arranged in compact order with thousands of spectators, awaiting their arrival. The appearance of the President was greeted with loud acclamations. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase and the inaugural read amid the sound of cannon. The grand salute was fired in splendid style by the midshipmen from the Navy Academy, who created quite a sensation dragging their howitzers in the procession. The great assemblage then broke up, glad to get into a genial inner atmosphere and the military, again escorted the President to the White House to direct our national administration for another four years.

The U. S. Supreme Court, on Monday, ennunciated an important principle in affirming the constitutional right of Pennsylvania to tax the gross receipts of the Reading railroad thereby affirming the decision of the State courts. In the case of the Erie road, however, in which the duty was laid upon tonnage, the decision of the State courts was reversed and the duty disallowed as interfering with commerce between the States which lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of Congress.

The out-going Senators and Representatives are still numerous on our streets, many of whom have a future only in a business point of view, their respective States, although being of the same politics as they, having ignored them.

It now seems pretty clear that the southern people have become pretty well weaned from slavery and are glad it is gone. There was, after all, an undertone of conscientious feeling which was only repressed and not extirpated, by which the system was continually condemned even by men operating to maintain it. The force of public opinion outside the South against the institution had a powerful effect to kindle the southern conscience. The improvement in the value of property in spite of the chaotic relations of labor are operating in another direction to disarm all sentimental regrets for the lost cause. Patience will work the great reform needed.

The stringency of the money market, last week, is attributed to the manœuvers to control the loan market and to use facilities for speculative purposes alone. Speculators are trying to produce a scare that will make Mr. Boutwell shell out thoss forty-four millions withdrawn by McCullough. Who can fathom the rascality of the men who go to work deliberately to produce artificial distress in the community? A carrion crow is a decent character in comparison.

There has jnst been placed in the Smithsonia nMusuem a large collection of specimens of Indian art, collected by Mr. Powell from the different tribes embracing almost every article in use among them, either for domestic or hunting purposes, many of which show a near approach to civilization. The Utes and Pai Utes are, it is said, the only Indians who continue the use of stone implements—axes, hammers, &c.,—and who still use arrows with stone heads. Indian papooses are amused with dolls of wood and stone. Necklaces of beads and bones, and nose and hair ornaments here presented go to prove that the love of finery is not confined to civilized belles, while gamoling impliments of bone, wood and bark show, on the part of the "untutored savages," an inclination to "take in and do for" his neighbor, not at all in conflict with the practice of the educated white man or "heathen Chinee."

LIFE.

Passing Away.

ENTERED INTO REST, MARCH 5TH,
JOHN BODINE HOLLOWELL.

This excellent young man entered Mr. Vaughan's "Classic and Mathematical school," about two years ago, and during four sessions was a most punctual and diligent student. His cheerful presence and gentle manner made him very dear to both teacher and pupil, while his untiring energy and close application won for him the appellation of "student." We turn from the schoolroom to his own domestic home, and find that there he was loved alike by parents, relations and tenants. Always ready to do for those who needed his assistance, especially for the aged and infirm, he unconsiously bound many to him, by the strongest ties of affection. In the midst of all this promise of a useful life, God sent his angel and gathered him, as one of the sheaves to his bosom. His sickness was very brief, but extremely painful.—A few short days and he passed away.

His work though brief, now accomplished, he rests in peace, awaiting the fulness of his reward.

Many sad hearts mourn their loss, as they recall with gratitude, his frequent acts of kindness and affection.

"When forms we love are bu ied in the dust
Fo ms that we miss from haunt and home and hart,
Though faith be faint and dim we still can trus.,
And christian hope will strength and peace impart.
But, as at night, most sweet swee. carols are,
As from the mine rich wealth he toilers bring,
As darkest cloud best foils the brilliant star,
And blackest mould yields fairest blossoming,
So when those dear as life are called away,
Ours to the Love, in spirit soul, and sense,
Of heavens own light we catch a glorious ray,
We cannot lose them though they are gone hence;
Out of the deep of deepest grief will grow
More than belief—conviction and we know—"
That death to them is eternal gain,
E'en though to us the deepest pain.

COM.

From Washington.

The Forty-Second Congress expired on the 4th instant. The last week in the Senate was devoted to the business usually crowding its closing hours. The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported that the charges made by York, in regard to Pomeroy's effort to purchase his vote in the Kansas Legislature, are not sustained by the evidence. The Army, Post Office and sundry Appropriation bills were passed. On the last day the new members and the reelected Senators were sworn in.

The Vice President elect was then escorted to a seat near the Vice President, and shortly after the Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court entered. Just before noon the President elect, came into the chamber, escorted by the committee on arrangements, and followed by his Cabinet. After they were seated the Vice President rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

SENATORS: the time fixed by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-Second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts who has been chosen by the people as my successor.

Administrations terminate and Congresses expire as the years pass by, but the nation lives and grows and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithfully to his interest and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people, and afterward by the people themselves, to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two Houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of of war through the era of reconstruction to the era of peace more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition.

Looking back over the ten exciting years I can claim not only that I have committed no act which has proven the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have striven, in its official duties to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which the upright judge upon the bench decides questions of life and liberty. To faithfully protect the rights of the minority, as well as to uphold the right of the majority in the advancement of the public business; to remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debate; to temper and restrain asperities and to guard against personal antagonisms; to perform acceptably, in a word, the complex and often perplexing duties of the chair without partisan bias, has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying therefore, that of the many hundreds of decisions made by me, often on the instant, none have been reversed, and scarce any seriously questioned.

How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided is difficult to express in words. It has been bounded by no party lines, and controlled by no political affiliations, and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support. While zealously defending principles before the people, this defense has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the public men with whom I have differed. No aspersions on their character have dishonored my tongue. No ephithets or invective have fallen from my lips.

But the clock admonishes me that the Forty-Second Congres has already passed into history; and wishing you, Senators, useful lives for your country and happy lives for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread upon your journals, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destinies of the nations and of men in the hollow of His hands I am now ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect, whom I now introduce to you.

The Vice President elect, Hon. Henry Wilson, standing at the Secretary's desk, then addressed the Senate as follow:

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS: In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowded with great events, and an association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair, under the rules of the Senate, parliamentary law, and the Constitution. In passing, then from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust I understand something of its just requirements—something, too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partisan bias. A sence of public duty and the obligations of personal friendship alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just, and as impartial as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity, and friendly regard of Senators, I trustfully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence, I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The retiring Vice President administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect, and then said: "The time for the expiration of the Forty-Second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die*."

In the House the Appropriation bills were acted on. After a good deal of discussion the amendment to the Legislative Appropriative bill, increasing the salary of the President to $50,000 per annum and Congressmen to $7,500, with an allowance of actual traveling expenses to and from their homes once at each session was passed. The bill to distribute the award of the Geneva Tribunal goes over. Speaker Blain made a grateful reply to a resolution of commendation and then declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

A man 104 years old was lately in Dayton, Ohio, looking for an opening to go into business.

It takes eight mules to haul one hogshead of tobacco over the roads of Christian County, Ky.

At Burlington, Iowa, revival meetings, special appeals are made on behalf of the City Council.

Senator Sprague represents the largest monied interest in the Senate, variously estimated at from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Mrs. Lucretia Gregg, Saudusky, Ohio, has in her possession a Bible which is 253 years old, it having been printed (in Holland) in 1620. It is about two feet in length, one in width, and ten inches in thickness. The covers are of solid leather one-half inch thick, and united by large brass clasps. It contains the family record for 300 years. The book is still in a good state of preservation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

I will open a High School for boys in Elizabeth City, N. C., on [illegible]-17-1873.

The first session will continue fifteen weeks, closing on the 30th, of June.

TUITION.

Elementary English per session..... $7.50
Higher English branches..... $11.25
The Classics and high Mathematics $ 5.00

One half required to be paid in advance the other at the end of the session.

JOHN. P. OVERMAN

E. City, N. C., Mar. 12, 1873.

LONG STAPLE COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

I have a quantity of very fine long staple Cotton seed grown from seed impo ted from Mississippi, for sale. I will deliver it in bags free of charge for $1 per bushel. The Cotton from this seed sells from 1½ to 2cts per pound more than other cotton.

F. W. BOND.

Edenton, N. C., Mar. 12, 1873. 4t.

THE FINEST TABLE CORN for the SOUTH.

LARGE YORK SWEET CORN—An improved variety, of *very large size, rich cuuary flavor, and exceedingly productive. Packed (by mail.)* 25 *cents.*

Also a general assortment of select Garden and Flower Seeds—$1., $2., $3., $4., and $5. collections of the choicest varieties mailed to any address on receipt of remittance.

Refer (by permission) to Hon. J. S. Black, Washington, D. C., Weiser, Son & Carl, Bankers, York, Pa.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
38—3t.

A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.

THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC

All the News and Full of Pictures.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC is the title of a newspaper published in New York, which is achieving the most remarkable journalistic success ever chronicled. It is an eight-page evening paper (three editions daily), elegantly printed, and conducted by the ablest editorial talent attainable.

As a newspaper THE DAILY GRAPHIC stands in the first rank, and contains regularly

THE VERY LATEST AND FULLEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Its great feature consists in the fact that it is no only a newspaper, but *an illustrated newspaper* as well. Four of its pages are filled with choice reading matter—telegrams, editorials, local and local news, items, gossip, and correspondence on the freshest and most interesting topics. The remaining four pages consist of

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS

executed in the most first class and artistics style, and *portraying accurately and fully all leading events which transpire twenty-four hours after their occurrence.* Those who have made journalism a study, and fully appreciate the great enterprise manifested in the collection and publication of news by the aid of the telegraph, steam presses, and the development of journalistic talent, have been fond of advancing the theory that the next advance in that field would result in a newspaper furnishing in its regular issues pictures of all current prominent events. That theory is a theory no longer; the newspaper of the future is the newspaper of to-day, and that paper is THE DAILY GRAPHIC. The processes which render this marvellous acheivement an existing fact are the result of the most careful study and an endless variety of experiments, gradually perfected during the past twelve years. They depend upon improvements in lithographic and the application of the photographic camera. By their aid a picture is engraved and made *ready to print in* from twenty minutes to two hours. Costly and elaborate photographs of art, scenes of interest are reproduced and placed forth with equal facility and the most scrupulous fidelity. Illustrations of leading events are engraved and prepared for the press even before the accompanying written narrative or description leaves the hands of the compositor.

For the proper practical working of so great an enterprise, THE GRAPHIC COMPANY was formed, with

CAPITAL OF $500,000 IN GOLD,

months and months before the first issue of THE DAILY GRAPHIC, the most extensive preparations were made, and to-day THE GRAPHIC COMPANY has

The Largest and most Complete Newspaper Establishment in the United States.

In the great work of illustrating the events of the day an extensive corps of the best known and most accomplished artists are constantly engaged.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC aims to be in its strictest sense a *newspaper*. Striving always to be just and truthful, it discusses all questions independently and impartially. It is not the organ of any party, sect, or creed. It is always high-toned, and contains nothing to offend any taste. Its contents give it an immense advantage over the "old fashioned" papers. Every annual subscriber gets

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE YEAR,

a volume of twenty-for hundred pages, constituting a valuable record of events and a graphic panorama of our time and progress. It possesses not merely a local interest, but is a paper for every reader of the language. It is, emphatically,

THE PAPER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Terms, $12 per year, $3 for three months.
Address,

THE DAILY GRAPHIC,
38 and 41 Park place,
New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Estate of L. W. Thrower.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of L. W. Thrower of Plymouth, N. C., who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.

D. C. WINSTON, Assignee,
Windsor, N. C.
37—4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying to cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore. The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning grey. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME IN QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

BANKRUPTCY.

THE FIFTY PER CENT. CLAUSE.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding in regard to the effect of the provision of the Bankrupt Act, commonly called the 50 per cent clause, we publish the following extracts from the Act:

The second clause of the thirty-third section as amended by the Act of July 27 1868, provides "that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets *shall not be equal to fifty per* cent-tum of the *claims proved against* his estate upon which he *shall* be *liable as the principal debtor*, unless the assent of a majority in number and value of his creditors *to whom he shall have become liable as principal, debtor, and who shall have proved their claims*, filed in the case at or before the time of hearing of the application for discharge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—that the provision of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act as amended by the first section of an act in amendment thereof, approved July 27th, 1868, shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to January 1st, 1869.

The true meaning is not that a bankrupt must be able to pay fifty per cent of all his debts, before he can obtain a discharge as many believe; but that his estate, in the hand of his assignee, at the time of the discharge, must *be equal, to fifty per cent.* of the amount of the debts.

1. That he owes as *principal*;
2. That have been *proved* against his estate in bankruptcy; and
3. That he has contracted *since* the 31st day of December, 1868.

Or, if a majority in number and value of those who have proved their debts, to whom the bankrupt is indebted as principal, on debts contracted subsequent to Dec., 31, 1868, consent in writing to the discharge—such bankrupt may be discharged forever from all his debts.

If a debtor, owing three thousand dollars as principal, twenty-five hundred of which indebtedness was contracted prior to January 1. 1869, and five hundred subsequent to that time, files his petition in bankruptcy, and all his creditors prove against him, and there are no assets in the hands of the assignee, the petitioner will be entitled to a discharge; but it will be a bar only to the debts contracted prior to January 1, 1869.—If no creditors prove, the discharge will be good against *all* debts, whether contracted before or after January 1, 1869.

The practical effect in bankruptcy cases generally is, that creditors fail to prove their debts, finding it ordinarily unprofitable. They have had, in a large majority of instances, heretofore the trouble and expense of making proofs, without receiving any return. The 50 per cent. bugbear, therefore when viewed in the light of the law and common-sense, disappears.

EXEMPTIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The exemptions under the 14th section of the Bankrupt Act are as follows.

1. Household and Kitchen furniture to an amount not exceeding $500,00
2. Wearing apparel of Bankrupt and family.
3. Uniform, &c., if he has been a soldier in the United States Army.
4. Personal property of the value of $500.00 to be selected by the Bankrupt.
5. A Homestead and the dwelling and building used therewith, not exceeding in value the sum of $1000,00; or in lieu thereof, any lot in any city, town or village not exceeding in value the sum of $1000.000.
6. The reversionary interest in the Homestead lands.

In laying off the Exemptions in some Districts, the Assignees are ordered to accept, and abide by, any assignment of a homestead which has been made by a Sheriff under the State laws, or which has been assigned upon the application of a debtor in accordance with the laws of North Carolina. Where no such assignment of homestead has been made, the assignee will proceed to set apart such homestead, and make the other exemptions according to the rules of the bankrupt Court.

The report of such exemptions when made by the assignee can be excepted to by the bankrupt or by any creditor, within twenty days after the allotment of such exempt property.

EFFECT OF THE DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY UPON JUDGMENT.

It is the opinion of many of our best lawyers that the discharge in bankruptcy, discharges judgment debts existing against the bankrupt at the time of filing his petition, and that therefore the liens existing by virtue of such judgments, upon homesteads are wiped out, and cannot afterward be enforced. In fine, that the practical effect of the discharge, is to leave a man, whose homestead was encumbered by judgments, free from all his debts, of every nature, and the owner in fee simple of such homestead.

Again many lawyers, equally prominent in the profession, are of opinion that such will not be the effect of the discharge. That the homestead, will still be liable under the judgments and that when it determines under our State laws, the judgment creditor may enforce his lien and collect his debts.

To place this matter beyound doubt, the following rule has been adopted for the benefit of petitioners who are not willing to run any risk.

That the petitioning debtor may file his petition in the District Court, addressed to Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, asking that the judgment creditor, or creditors, show cause why the liens existing in pursuance of their judgments should not be adjusted by said court, and their present value ascertain and fixed, and the amount when so ascertained, to be made the true value of such lien or liens by the decree or judgment of said District Court, in bankruptcy.

The right to adjust such liens, is exercised in pursuance of Sec. 1. of the Bankrupt Act.

FILING PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES.

Petitions and Schedules must be in duplicate. Petitioner should sign each sheet, except oath to schedules. It is not necessary to file sheets, of schedules that are not used. All papers in bankruptcy must be sworn to before a Register in Bankruptcy, U. S. Commissioner, or Clerk of the court.

The following deposit to secure costs is required at time of filing Petition. Register $50, Clerk $20, Messenger $5. Bankruptcy blanks can be had of M. B. Culpepper, Elizabeth City, prepared in sets for Two Dollars per set.

The original papers in all such cases should be sent to T. W. Costen, Register, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Estate of M. McMahon.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of M. McMahon of Halifax County, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.

H. J. HERVEY, Assignee,
Halifax P. O.
37—4t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Estate of C. C. Furgerson.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. C. Furgerson, of Hertford County, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.

C. A. SPENCER, Assignee,
Murfreesboro, N. C.
37—4t.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NEW ADVERTISENMETS

S.T-1860-X

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Temperance Bitters

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetiser. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disease which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE

OF

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JUST OPENED!

BUILT IN 1872

With all the Modern Improvements and Facilities for Comfort and Convenience.

Accomodations adequate 200 guests.

Particular attention shown to people desirous of spending the winter in the South.

Board $2.00 Per Day.

SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOWN TO VISITORS AND TRAVELERS.

W. H. SMITH,
Proprietor.

Jan. 1st, 1873.

GOLDSBORO'

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

FOR THE CURE OF

CANCER,

AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

DRS. GREEN, LINDLEY & BENTLEY, *PROPRIETORS.*

J. E. BENTLEY, M. D., *Surgeon in Charge.*
E. H. GREEN, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

Having arranged with Dr. E. H. Kline, Founder and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Bellevue Institute for the establishment of a permanent office at Goldsboro for the cure of CANCER, we take pleasure in informing the Afflicted that we have secured a large, commodious building, and thoroughly furnished it for the especial comfort of our many Patients, coming to us from a distance.

Dr. J. E. Bently, the Surgeon in Charge, late Assistant Physician and Surgeon in the "Philadelphia Bellevue Institute," is a gentleman of high professionable attainments, a physician of experience, and well skilled in the treatment of Cancer by our methods.

Dr Green has for three years had charge of a Branch Office, to Dr. Kline's institute; at Charlotte, N. C., and his success in the cure of Cancer and other Chronic Diseases has been unprecedented.

Cancers will, as heretofore, be treated mainly with Dr. Kline's great Cancer Antidotes, wonderful in their effect and permanent in their results. The truth will warrant us in saying that more PERMANENT CURES have been made by them than by any and all other methods combined.

We will take pleasure in sending an P. O. address of persons cured years ago, and who remain perfectly well up to this time, to any who will apply. Let all the afflicted write for a circular, or come and see us. Consultation free. Professional Fee within reach of all.

Infirmary on Walnut St., second door east of the new Hotel. Board in the Institute low as the market will permit.

Our Office at Charlotte is in charge of Dr. Lindley, who is treating large numbers at that place. All Chronic Diseases treated with unprecidented success. Nuttall.

36—3m.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Estate of J. W. Squire.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of J. W. Squire of Northampton County, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.

W. H. HUGHES, Assignee.
Jackson, N. C.
37-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROLRICK & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Water Street.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

BOOTS, BASKETS, BLANKETS, BUCKETS

REPELLANTS, RUFFLIN RUGS, SHOES

OIL-CLOTHS, OPERA FLANNELS, CLOTHS.

DELAINS, DOMESTICS, DENIMS, DISHES,

RUBBERS, HATS, AXLE SHIFTERS, RINGS

INKSTANDS, CAS, INSERT NOTE, HARDWARE, INK

COMBS, COLLARS, CLOTHING, BUTTONS.

KNIT GOODS, KENTUCKY JEANS, KEROSENE,

&

STOVES, SPADES, SHOVELS, SAWS,

MUSLINS, MEAL, MOLASSES, MACARONI,

IRON, SALT, POTATOES, CORN, CLOTH,

TABLE COVERS, TOILET SOAPS, TWEEZERS,

HAIR-OILS

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1873.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line Steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers daily.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisement in this issue.

Long Stock on Hand. [illegible]
Fowler & Co. Go to the South
Sale Hogs [illegible]
A new Enterprise.

Local and Personal

☞Court in Hertford county next week.

☞N. R. ZIMMERMAN is erecting a large Pile Driver on the water.

☞Maj. BUNNELL has commenced work on the Track at the Fair Grounds.

☞The Free Ferry at this place across the River to Camden is again being agitated.

☞Take your home paper first. Foreign literature should always be a second consideration.

☞The Commissioners have appointed ABNER JACKSON Poor House Keeper of this county for the ensuing year.

☞A correspondent from New Haven Ct., writes us that the Thermometer at that place on the 4th inst., was down to 12°

☞The young lady talked good sense who, on being asked what calling she wished her sweet heart to follow, blushingly replied that she preferred him to be a husbandman.

☞The Assistant P. M. at Coin Jock "rises to explain" by asserting that *no* explanation can be given why the California packages fail to reach their destination. Remarkable!

☞About two weeks ago a man named TILMAN PRICE, from Dare County, was knocked overboard by the gibing of the boom at the Float Bridge and drowned. His body was found on Friday last.

☞Messrs HOSLER & EGOLF, of Pennsylvania, are preparing to put up a steam Saw Mill near Hertford, Perquimous county. They commence this week, having arrived on Saturday's Boat.

☞We will consider it a favor on the part of any one of our town patrons who are not promptly served by our Carrier if they will at once notify us of the fact. No one shall be neglected if we know it.

☞We see that at a recent meeting of the Raleigh Typographical Union, our friend M. V. B. GILBERT, formerly of this office, was elected to represent that body in the next session of the International Union, which meets at Montreal, Canada, in June next.

☞We learn that His Honor Judge ALBERTSON will hold the Spring terms of Court in Wake, Johnston and Granville counties, and Judg WATTS will hold the Spring terms in the counties of Gates Chowan and Perquimans. This exchange is made in consequence of Judge ALBERTSON having been counsel in suits in the three above named counties in this district.

☞We have recently received several very excellent "original" poems from A. F. G., urgently requesting us to publish them. But for the fact of our having seen them years ago in other papers, the one written by WHITTIER and the others by ALICE CARY, we might have been tempted to comply with A. F. G's request. We admire good poetry, but we do *not* admire the attempt to palm off other people's productions on us as original.

☞We like to hear corruption denounced, but we always feel that it comes with better grace from those having *clean hands*. Too often is it the case that men belonging to the strictest sect of political Pharisees denounce certain frauds, not because they are such bad things, but "a good thing" in which they had no share. These always remind us of the boy who can't get on crying "cut behind." It was the *self-righteous* Pharisee who thanked God he was not like other men.

☞We were in error in stating last week that the Special tax bill for Camden county had passed. The bill originated in the Senate and was a proposition to pay the residue of the old debt. It passed the Senate but was defeated in the House, and in this way. It had passed its several readings when it was discovered that Mr. JONES, the Member from Camden, had not voted. He was asked the reason why. He replied that not having been authorized or even requested by the Commissioners of the county or a single one of his constituents to vote for the bill, he could not do so. The Members of the House immediately changed their votes and thus defeated it.

☞We feel a deep interest in the prosperity of this section of the State—in its progress, development and material advancement. Every good citizen should be thus interested. Every dollar of property made in Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimans and Chowan counties helps every man in the neighboring counties. But as a citizen of Elizabeth City, of course we are a little more interested in building up this, the more important city of this Albemarle country. To do this needs the united energy, enterprize and capital of every man in the city. There is no question but this *can* be made one of the first cities of the State, if not the South. The good feeling now existing is encouraging. A little more energy and enterprize will push the matter on. Let us have them.

☞The oyster stews and the cups of coffee to be had at ACKERLY's Saloon can't be excelled. And Mr. GOFFIGAN, the Superintendent, is the right man in the right place.

☞We feel a deep concern for the farmer and a deep interest in his avocation. All that we can do to promote the agriculture of this section is cherefully contributed because we believe there are favorable conditions here far beyond most other portions of the Union. Hence we are always pained when we see any disposition on the part of farmers to underrate the advantages of their profession, and to express doubts of its profitableness. Some go so far as to say that "farming don't pay." It is true that farming don't pay some people who *pretend* to be farmers, and they do not deserve to be paid for their careless, inefficent dawdling Trade would not pay, nor law, nor medicine, if conducted the same way. It is intelligent and persevering industry which pays in all branches of business. Ask the successful mechanic how *he* makes his trade pay, and he will tell you that it is simply the result of his knowledge of business—the skill acquired by years of careful application of scientific principles to his art, and of judicious management. Farming pays in the same way. And no where in the world can such farming be made to pay better than here.

LOCAL FORT-FOLIO.

Scarce this week—local news. Suitable garments for Spring—the *close* of winter. Had better sit down again—the man who sets for a funny fellow. A melodious attendant—a page of music The magic mirror—a beautiful face lit up with smiles. A new institution—the Billiard Tables at the Albemarle House

Business Locals.

Pleases everybody—Fowler the Merchant on Water Street.

Boarding can be had by the meal, day or week at Robinsons on Water Street.

When people up to Norfolk go,
Their interest they have learned to know,
and that is to call at the popular house of Lowenberg & Jacobs 22 & 24 Market Square and lay in a bill of Goods.

Dental Notice.

Remember that I will not be in my office on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, as I devote these two days to my country practice.

I. T. ANDREWS.

Cancer an be Cured.

This is to certify that I was cured of a bad and very painful Cancer on my under lip, by Drs. Greene, Lindley & Bentley, at their office in Charlotte; Dr. Bently having principal charge of my case. My lip is now healed up, sound and well, and scarcely a scar is left to show where the Cancer was. I also know of others who were under treatment at the same time with myself, who, I understand, are entirely cured, and I wish to urge all who are suffering with that terrible disease, to go to them and be cured, Yours truly,

R. S. ATWELL.

Mt. Mourne, Iredell Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1873.

☞See advertisement in another column.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

March 3d, 1873.

Commissioners met to-day. Present C. W. Smith, Chm'n; James S. Wilcox, Edmond Daily, Emanuel Davis and Abram Morris.

Ordered that James Sawyer be allowed Retail Liquor License until april 1st, 1873.

The time having arrived to elect a Poor House keeper the Board proceeded to ballot for the same and Abner Jackson receiving a majority of the votes, he was pronounced duly elected.

Ordered that the Sheriff pay to Dr. John $24 in money for furnishing two (2) blank books for the use of the county, one a large Record Book for the Register and the other a Deed Book for the Probate Judge.

Ordered that Wm. Etheridge be allowed $15. for cook hire for the month of Feb. 1873 and extra service caring for Geo. Blunt.

Ordered that the following bills be allowed:

Hugh Cale, $43.70 for provisions for Poor House.

Milley Jempison $2. for boarding Geo. Blunt until taken to the Poor House.

Palin Bros. $2.52 for Lumber furnished Co.

Jno. T. Price, $61,68 for ballance for indexing to date.

Abner Jackson $1 for watching dead child found in the Race Track until the Corronor appeared.

Abram Morris, $3. for conveying Geo. Blunt to Poor House.

Dr. D. T. Krebs, $20. for services for 3 months at Poor House.

J. W. Turner, $13.62 for stationary for finance Committee.

Jas. S. Wilcox, $5. for holding court 2 days investigating the case of a child found dead.

Adjourned to meet the 17th, inst.

JNO. T. PRICE, Clerk.

Gen. R. E. Colston, of Wilmington, N. C., has accepted an offer from the Knedive of Egypt of a professorship in the Government Military Academy in Cairo.

Hon. John C. Conner, formerly Democrat Congressman from Texas, has come to the conclusion that it is advisable for him to support the Administration of President Grant.

DEATHS.

FORBES—Died at his residence at Franklin Grove Lee Coynty, Illinois, on the 22nd of January, WILLIAM FORBES Esq., in the 57th, year of his age.

We regret to learn that William Forbes Esq., formerly a citizen of this County, bnt who removed West in 1857, died at his residence at Franklin Grove, Lee County, Illinois, on the 22nd of January, in the 57th, year of his age, from the effect of injuries received in clearing a grain machine. Mr Forbes was well known in this county, Camden and Currituck, where many friends will hear this painful intelligence with profound sorrow. He was a plain and unassuming farmer, and an honest man. A wife and nine children survive him, to whom he has bequeathed an unblemished name and a handsome competence. Deeply imbued with christian sentiments, and practically exemplifying them in his daily conduct, all is doubtless well with him in the land of rest.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

D. McD. Lindsey, C. W. Reed; F. L' Kertz, Hertford, N. C.; Jas. A. Spencer South Mills; Rev. J. Savadge, Leroy Taber J. H. Eason, N. W. Casey, W. L. Daniels Norfolk, Va.; Jos. G. Granberry, Joshua Skinner, Thomas Wilson, Perquimans, N. C.; H. E. Baxter, W. H. Bray, Currituck, N. C.; N. A. Simpson, Tnos. J. Harrell, Edenton, N. C.; Geo. A. Cunningham, Richmond, Va.; E. F. White, G. T. White, Raysville, Ind.; P. K. Owens, Columbia, N. C., Stephen Eagley Perquimans, L. Spielman, Norfolk.

A DISEASE WITH A THOUSAND SYMPTOMS.—Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlong and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nervous, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind diseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and langnor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions from what, ever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N.B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the painful train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. CHARLES G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Sole General Agent for America.

Norfolk Market.

Cotton; Low Middling 19c, Good Ordinary 18¼c, Ordinary 17¼. Corn; White 65c, Yellow 61½c, Mixed 64c. Peanuts, $1,10. Black eyed Peas, $1,25, Black Peas $1,20.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Healthy Digestion.

Life is rendered miserable when the digestive organs are impaired. Food becomes repulsive; the body emaciated; the mind depressed, and melancholy broods over you. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS is the remedy for these evils: they produce sound digestion; create a good appetite, impart refreshing sleep and cheerfulness of mind.

Dr. Tutt's Expectorant.

All who have used this invaluable medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood, Croup, Inflammation of the Lungs or Chest, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs attest its usefulness. For Lung affections it has no equal.

$10,000—*HOW TO OBTAIN IT.* AGENTS WANTED.

Particulars and samples sent on receipt of stamp. NO CAPITAL NECESSARY. Address M. DUTTON & CO., 704 Broadway, New York.

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, & RHEUMATISM.

Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Particulars sent free. Address CLINTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 147 East 15th St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Rules and Prescriptions that will cure any case of Seminal Weakness, Emissions, &c., and restore lost manhood to perfect health. SENT FREE TO ALL by one who has suffered and is now cured. Address with stamp, EDGAR TREMAINE, Station D, New York.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

The affections may be gained by following simple rules, and all may marry happily without regard to wealth, age or beauty. Address, with stamp, MADAM LUCILL EDEMARRE, Bible House Station, New York. (J. N. H.) 26-1yr.

MAKE MONEY Fast and honorably, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents, to sell the best, strongest, and most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one of your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars, JEROME B. HUDSON & CO., Cornor Greenwich and Courtlandt Streets, New York. 15-6m.

State of North Carolina, } In Superior Court
Pasquotank County, }

Jno. L. Hinton, }
vs } SUMMONS
Wm. H. Sawyer, }

In this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State and the summons having been issued to the Sheriff and returned not to be found and an order for service of summons by publication having been made, the defendant is hereby notified, to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court, at the term of the Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, on the 10, Monday, after the 1st Monday, in March 1873, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the Clerk's office, within the first three days of the said term; and the defendant will take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for $500,00 with interest from May, 10th, 1867, until paid and for cost of suit.

The defendant is further notified, that a warrant of attachment in this case has been issued against him returnable to the same term of Court, for said sum of money, and interest as named above, the same being upon a note or bond given by said defendant payable to said plaintiff for the sum of $500.00 with interest from May 10, 1867.

Witness William E. Vaughan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, the 10, Mouday after the first Monday in October 1872.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
34—6t. Clerk Superior Court.

LOOK HERE.

A NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

We take pleasure in informing our friends that we have opened a NEW STORE on South Road Street, which we have filled up with Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Candies and Notions, all of which we will sell at lowest prices.

☞We pay the highest price for Cotton, Corn, Rags and Produce. Give us a call.

BENJ. B. JOHNSON,
JAMES C. JOHNSON.
E. City, N. C., Nov. 21st, 1872.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggist. Price $1.00,

DR KREBS & CO., Agents,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FOUTZ.
Nov. 13th, 1872.—1yr.

ROWELL'S COLUMN.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville; Ky., on

TUESDAY APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of Half a Million Dollars currency will be distributed by lot as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift,		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		20 000
One Grand Cash Gift,		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$90,000

To provied means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleaven whole Tickets or $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to the Banquet of Wealth or more likely to procure grander satisfactory results. The object of this Third Grand Gift Concert is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorugh understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURENT, Pres't.
W. N. HALDERMAN, Vice Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMER'S and DROVER'S BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed

THEO. E. BRAMLETT,
Agent Public Library
Louisville, Ky.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World.

7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.
J. ESTEY & COMPANY,
Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.
THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS

The latest and best improvements, Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1873.

The Guide is published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year which is not half cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price for the Guide,

The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.—The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and Germun.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, New York.

THE BEST BUSINESS

opportunity and the most *taking* combination offered is to be found in an Agency for taking subscriptions for

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

Great LITERARY FAMILY, NEWSPAPER, with which is given away the largest and best Premium Picture ever offered, the new and exquisite $12.00

FRENCH OLEOGRAPH,

called "Little Runaway and her pets." (*Oleographs* are the choicest class of French Artprinting in oils—*the perfection of chromo.*) We also give the superb $10 pair of Genuine French Oil Chromos, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," subjects LIFE-SIZE—charming *fac similes* of original Oil Painting. This paper has the *largest circulation in the world.* It will this year be made better than ever. Serial tales by world-famous authors, L. M. Alcot, Edward Eggleston, Harriet Beecher Stowe, etc. New and brilliant contributors. *Illustrated Holliday Number* and back numbers of Miss Alcott's story free. *The largest commissions paid!* One Agent made $900 in 3 months; another $537 in 35 days; another $94,40 in one week; one $37,60 in one day, and many others from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. *This year* our offers are even more profitable. The Subscriber gets the Picture Premium when he pays the Agent.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. To get good territory, *exclusively* assigned, send *early* for circulars and terms. J. B. FORD & CO., New York; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.

DEATH-BED OF GENERAL LEE.

A magnificent 14x18 inch Engraving. The family and friends are grouped sorrowfully around the old hero's death-bed. The scene is so touchingly beautiful, the sentiment of the picture is so sweet, and the characters so life-like that everybody admires it. It is truly a gem of art, one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 20c ents, or 3 for 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address

J. C. & W. M. BURROW, Bristol, Tenn.

CONCORD GRAPE CUTTINGS, WISON Strawberry Plants, by mail, 50c. a dozen. Hop Roots $5 per 1,000 DANIEL CUROE, Landsville, N. J.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DEBING'S Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the piles, and nothig else. Sold by all Druggist. Price, $1.00.

$5 to 20 Per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

TREES! FLOWER! BULBS!

SEEDS! HEDGE PLANTS!

Nursery Stock Fruit and Flower Plates!

Address F. K. PHŒNIX,

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,

ILLINOIS.

600 Acres; 21st year; 12 Greenhouses. Apple, 1,000 1 yr., $20; 2 yr., $30; 3 yrs., $40; 4 years., $50 4 Catalogues, 20 cents.

—4m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

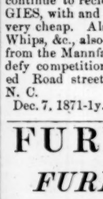
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

DR. JAS. N. BUTT. "The Popular Druggist," has removed his Stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Studs, Window Glass and Patent Medicines to his Fine and Commodious

STORE.

J. M. MATHEWS,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,



HAVING located in the Guirkin building, near the corner of Main and Road Sts., Elizabeth City, N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

April 18th, 1872.-1yr.

THE EMPIRE

FLUTING SAD IRON,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

It will Please all Housekeepers,

IT IS SO HANDY AND SIMPLE.

It is in the most convenient form, and costs but a trifle compared with the ordinary Fluting Irons, which cost from $10.00 to $2500 and it will do work that cannot be done with the expensive machines. Every family can have the best and handiest Fluting and Crimping Iron, as well as the best Sad Iron, at a small extra cost more than an ordinary Sad Iron.

It is arranged so as to be used for a Sad Iron or Fluting Iron or both.

I will Flute or Crimp the finest Fabrics,

without damaging them, and is always handy and adapted to all kinds of work.

Sold by Agents only. *State and County rights for sale.*

Canvassing Agents Wanted.

Address
EMPIRE FLUTING SAD IRON CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

☞A Sample can be seen at this office.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES!

FROM one of the best Manufactories in the United States, (McLear and Kendell, Wilmington Del.) I have and will continue to recieve a full assortment of BUGGIES, with and without tops, which I will sell very cheap. Also Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c., also on hand. As I deal direct from the Mannfacturers I can sell at prices to defy competition. Orders respectfully solicited Road street near Main, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dec. 7, 1871-1y. MILES COMMANDER.

FURNITURE!

FURNITURE!!

Ho ye that need anything in the line of

FURNITURE

GO TO THE

FURNITURE

STORE

ON

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION

P. W. MELICK.

Nov 6th, 1872.—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

A first-class North Carolina Institution with $225,000 Capital and surplus liable for losses. A home enterprise that circulates its currency at home to helrp develope the resources of the State and enrich her people.

It deals justly, manages economically and judiciously, adjusts its losses equitably, and pays them promptly.

Call at SPEED & BLACK'S, Life and Fire Insurance Agency, Road St., Elizabeth City and secure a policy on your property 25-3m.

W. B. Binford. J. E. Crow. Jas. Anderson & Co

BINFORD, CROW & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers.

S. WATER ST., WILMINGTON N. C.

Special attention paid to the sale of corn from Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimmans, Hyde and other counties

Refer to E. E. Burruss Pres. 1st. Nat. Bank Wilmington N. C.; Burruss Sons and Co., Bankers Norfolk Va.; C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va.; R. F. Overman Esq. Cashier Bank Elizabeth City N. C.

30—3m.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between L. Jackson Jr. and James E. Jackson, under the style of L. Jackson & Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are respectfully requested to come forward and settle.

The books of the firm can be found at the old stand now occupied by J. E. Jackson or at the new building occupied by L. Jackson Jr.

All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present the same for adjustment. L. JACKSON, Jr.
J. E. JACKSON.

Plymouth, N. C.,
Mar. 1st. 1873.
37-8t.

SMITH, DIXON & CO.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE,

33S. CHARLES ST, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of paper, machine made paper bags, and dealers in all descriptions of Paper, Card board, Twines and Ink. 32-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

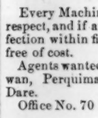
BUY YOUR
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
HATS, CAPS, CARPETS, FURS, &C.
OF
S. S. Fowler,
ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

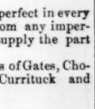
FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly revivigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.



In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

For Sale by DR. D. T. KREBS & CO. E. City, N. C. Oct. 5, 1871-1y.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

AGENT FOR THE

Home Shuttle

Sewing Machine,

THIS UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINE

uses a straight, needle and drop under feed, "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides.)

Has a self adjusting Tension, and is adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloth and will even sew Lether.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch Gather, and sew on at the same time, and will work equally as well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and cotton goods, with Silk Linen or cotton thread.

PRICE LIST.

No. 1 to Turn by Hand.....$25,00
No. 2 complete with table Treadle....$37,00
No. 3 complete with table treadle and cover.....$42.00
No. 4 nice cabinet case.....$75.00

WARRANTEE.

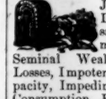
Every Machine is warranted perfect in every respect, and if any part fails, from any imperfection within five years I will supply the part free of cost.

Agents wanted in the Counties of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck and Dare.

Office No. 70 Road Street.

E. City, N. C.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.



Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cent. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide." price 50 cent.

Address the Publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York,
Post Office Box, —,886.

—1y

FRUIT TREES.

Large Stock and Unequalled Assortment. FOR FALL PLANTING. Send for Catalogue and price List

5-5m. EDW, D J. EVANS & CO., YORK, PA

SEED! SEED! SEED! SEED!—

GARDEN SEED.

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JAS. N. BUTT.

225 gal. Lindseed Oil at Dr. Butts.
125 " Raw Lindseed Oil at Dr. Butts.
100 " Double Bodied Lindseed Oil at Dr. Butts.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Estate of F. W. Bond.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been chosen Assignee of F. W. Bond of Chowan County, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.

D. C. WINSTON, Assignee,
37-4t. Windsor N. C.

FOR A GOOD SMOKE GO TO DR. BUTT'S Drug Store to get your cigars.

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The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabe City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

NOTICE!

Chas. C. Price, Jr.

has removed his "JUNK STORE" to the "Water"—next door to Shannon's Provision Depot—where he will be pleased to buy (and pay CASH for) all articles in his line—such as Woolen and Cotton Rags, Iron, Metals, Hides, Furs of all descriptions, Beeswax, Feathers, Wool, Cotton, Net, Seine, Rope, Bagging, Canvas, Waste Paper, Books, all kinds of empty Barrels, together with Black & Black-Eyed Peas, Chickens, Ducks, Eggs, Hickory Nuts, Walnuts, etc., etc.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., JAN. 1st, 1873.

THE

NEW HAVEN ORGANCO.

Manufacture the Celebrated

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ORGANS,

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Also, MELODEONS in various styles, and unequaled in tone.

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Address NEW

Saving Manure.

There is a certain amount of plaut food in the world. There never was any more or less, and there never will be; that is, of matter which comprise it. Much the greater part of this is not in a condition for plant food; and much of that which is not nearly accessible, and we are helping on the scarcity; thus—by permitting the escape from manure heaps and the premises of almost every farmer and every household. The rains carry off the refuse of cities, and our privies are shamefully wasteful and hurtful, a nuisance throughout the land. Here is a source of the most concentrated and best manure, all of which can readily be saved. It needs but two or three times the amount of soil added, and this will be a clean, most effective manure.

We in America are wasteful. In some of the older countries they see the error, and all fertilizing material is saved. Where this has not been done the land has run down, and nations have gone with it. It will be so here unless our fertilizing material is conserved. Agriculture is the basis of national prosperity. Long-lived nations, like China and Japan, have taken advantage of this. They save carefully all the refuse of the products of their soil. This aided by the mineral matter which is almost exhaustless, and the atmosphere, keeps up the supply.

The aim of the farmer should be save and make all the manure possible, and make it as cheap as possible, for this is the very thing he must rely on; it is the material that he speculates upon, the great investment on which he is to realize. Let the soil be deepened and mellowed so as to draw from below both fertility and moisture, and also for the atmosphere by mixing it with the soil, stirring it, and growing larger leaved leguminous plants. Thus corn and clover, with occasionally peas, and the grasses, varied in rotation with grain and the root crop. It is deep culture and drainage, with a large growth of clover and the grasses, that are the main reliance of the farmer. They are renovating the old worn out land, and saving the new. In addition save all the refuse of the farm. It is thus that a farm can be made self-paying, self-sustaining, making the independent farmer.

How to Feed Horses.

The following concise suggestions with regard to the food of horses are from "The London Horse Book:"—

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions and work; the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels, and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutrative body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should be chiefly oats,—if not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

For saddle or coach horse, half a peck of sound oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quarter of peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay from a manger, because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly. The young horse can do so, and they are thus properly miked with saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

How much will keep a Horse.

A horse weighing ten or twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horse cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer—it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that in our opinion, three and a half tons of corn stalks and two and a half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of hay. We may estimate, also, that it will take three and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds, so that it will take over 155 bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about twelve acres of good land to produce this amount.—*Am. Stock Journal.*

How to repair Leaky Roofs

Melt together in an iron pot two parts by weight of common pitch and one part of gutta-percha. This forms a homogeneous fluid much more manageable than gutta percha alone. To repair gutters, roofs, or other surfaces, carefully clean out of the cracks all earthy matters, slightly warm the edges with a plumber's soldering iron, then pour the cement in a fluid state upon the cracks while hot, finishing up by going over the cement with a moderately hot iron, so as to make a good connection and a smooth joint. The above will repair zinc, lead, or iron, and is a good cement for aquariums.

It is announced that a Vermonter is going into the business of raising bears for market. He gets a bounty of $15 for each one to begin with, the meat will bring $30, the skin $20, and the bear's grease will swell the total to $100, which, with a well-stocked breeding farm, would yield more than a bare living.

The Garden of London records an experience going to show that coins and cuttings retain their vitality much longer than has been generally supposed, those of vines, plums, figs, apples, and pears taken from England to the colony at Victoria having been worked with success nine months after being severed from the parent stock.

A Chicago judge has decided that a married woman may make business contracts with her husband and enter into partnership with him according to the laws of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL,

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T. D. Pendleton, Proprietor.

This well-known house is located conveniently for the traveling public, being near the boat landing. Especial attention is taken to make guests comfortable. Charges moderate. 22-1y

TO SPORTSMEN.—

The ubscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on Road street and keeps on hand a good assortment of Guns, Rifles, Pistols Sporting apparatus and also a fine selection of cutlery. He may at all times be found either in his store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

29—1y. GEO. W. BELL.

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JNO. S. WAUGH.
Elizabath City, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

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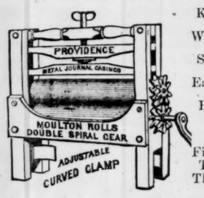

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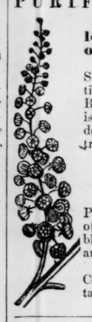

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This house is in good order and furnished throughout with good furniture, and every article used in a well regulated Hotel.

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JOHN PAILIN.
E. City, N. C., Dec. 18th, 1871.-1yr.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL.
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A farm of 700 acres in Pasquotank County 10 miles from town, with fine two story dwelling, large barn, kitchen and other outhouses; as also, two other dwellings. barns and other houses at different points on the farm. This farm is all cleared but 150 acres, is free from swamps and other waste land, and is well adapted to raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, &c. The price is $14,000 in easy payments.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

A valuable vacant lot in the town of E. City containing a half square, on the principal street in the town immediately opposite Court House square. Has an iron fence in front, fine shrubbery, and is near the large new Hotel just erected, Price $2,000 in easy payments.

Also another valuable vacant lot in same town of two acres, in a good neighborhood, with a new and valuable fence 9 feet high around it. Price $1,000 in easy payments.

A lot of three acres of land in the suberbs of the town, and within convenient distance of the business part of the town, with good two story dwelling, garner, stables, &c. This is a desirable purchase, and is offered for $4,000 in easy payments.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

A railroad will soon be built to Weldon, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A Steam Saw and Grist Mill in the town of Nixonton 8 miles from E. City. This Mill has a fine wharf and store attached on deep navigable water, the engine is 40 horse power, and all in good order. It is one of the finest locations to be found any where for custom work, and for getting good saw logs easily and cheaply. Price $4,000 cash.

Adjoining the mill property is 40 acres of fine land on the River, with three houses, all for $1200. Near the same is a good two story dwelling and 18 acres of land for $2.000, and a good one story dwelling, with one acre of land for $300.

Also two fine farms in Pasquotauk county, 10 miles from E. City, within half mile of church, school house and post office. One tract contains about 400 acres, with fair buildings and mostly cleared, and the other contains 300 acres, with good two story dwelling, large barn, and other outhouses, both are offered at $20 per acre, one third cash, balance in one and two years.

Also one other tract in Pasquotank county, containing 116 acres, within one mile of the town with fine buildings, mostly cleared and in cultivation. Price $25 per acre, one half cash, balance in 12 months.

A fine farm and fishery in same county. The farm contains 400 acres of the finest land, lies immediately on Albemarle Sound where the water is 12 miles wide, and 18 to 20 feet deep, has got buildings, and fine neighborhood. The fishery is on the farm and goes with it. It has a new seine 2,500 yards long, and all the necessary boats, buildings, &c., (which cost over $15,000 two years ago.) The fishery alone, of a good season, will make from 5 to $10,000 profit to the owner. This property is offered at forced sale for the low price of $20,000, $7,000 cash, balance on easy times.

A store at South Mills, in Camden county, 20 miles from E. City, and 20 miles from Norfolk, lying on the canal where steamers pass daily. A fine chance for merchandize. Store is large with dwelling above containing six rooms, is in first rate order, has office, kitchen, dairy, and other necessary outhouses. Goods to the amt. of $50,000 per annum can be sold here, and at large profits. A splended stand for a country retail store. Price $2,500—one third cash, balance in one and two years.

A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber. Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1871. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

A fine farm of 600 acres within six miles of E. City, one mile from navigable water, and the best cotton farm in the State. It is also well adapted to raising corn and wheat. This farm has a splended two-story dwelling upon it, large barn, 40 by 60 feet, a large number of outhouses, by splended trees and shrubbery, is in a strong Union neighborhood, and altogether the most desirable place in the county. A little over one-half of this land is cleared, and the balance is covered with the finest yellow pine, poplar, ash and other timber. Price $30 per acre—one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest. Title reserved.

Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C. near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling-house with ten rooms, in splended order, with splended barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the finest farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A farm of 370 acres 8 miles from town by water, and 12 miles by land, is offered for sale for $10,000 in easy payments. This tract of land lies immediately on the River which is 4 miles wide and washes the farm its whole length on one side, and a branch of the River one mile wide, binds it on one end. The land is well adapted to raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, peas, &c., lies high and dry, and is susceptible of the highest improvement. Fronting and looking over, as it does, two large sheets of navigable water, where steamers and sailing vessels are constantly passing, carrying freight and passengers to all parts of the country, its location and surroundings, are of the most fascinating and desirable character. There is a fishery on it ready for working a seine 2,500 yards long, and which commands a portion of both streams of water, and can be made immensely profitable. The price charged is low, and the purchase a very desirable one. The buildings consist of a good two-story dwelling and out-houses.

A desirable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City on the corner of two principal streets, the principal one, and situated in the best business locality in the town. The lot contains about two acres of land, and the buildings consist of a fair dwelling three stories high, containing eight rooms, all in good order, another two story building with four rooms and pantries, dairy, smokehouses, stables, &c. The dwelling has a good cellar under it. There is room on the front lot to erect two good stores, and they would occupy the best stand in the town for merchandize.

A Farm of 200 acres within one mile of Elizabeth City, with good two story dwelling, large barn and stables, and all necessary outhouses, orchard of fine fruit trees, and a large number of ornamental trees and shrubbery around dwelling. This farm is on one of the most public roads in the County—is in a high state of cultivation—has fine and durable fences, &c. Altogether, it is the richest land and most desirable location, anywhere in the neighborhood of the town. Price $6000—one-half cash, balance in easy payments.

For further particulars, enquire of

GEO. D. POOL,
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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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